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KAZAKH, TADZHIK, AND GEORGIAN INDUSTRIES PROGRESS

KAZAKH INDUSTRY DEVELOPS -- Kazakhstanskaya Pravda, No 39, 25 Feb 49

Zh. Shayakhmetov, secretary of the Central Committee of KP(b) of Kazakhstan, speaking before the Fourth Congress of the KP(b) of Kazakhstan on 25 February 1949, revealed the following information on Kazakh SSR industrial development.

New branches of industry created in the Kazakh SSR included the zinc, ferrous metallurgical, machine-building, petroleum, and agricultural fertilizer industries, etc. Production of consumers' goods increased considerably. Capital investments in industry reached 7,708,300,000 rubles.

All Kazakh SSR industry completed the 1946, 1947, and 1948 gross production plans of the postwar Five-Year Plan on an average of 102.5 percent.

Coal Industry

Coal mining is being more widely mechanized. In spite of a number of achievements in the development of the coal industry, there are still some serious shortcomings, especially in the work of the Karaganda coal basin. Labor productivity of the miners has been very low: in 1947, it was only 54.2 percent of the 1940 figure. There are frequent breakdowns in the mining equipment and therefore basic machinery is not used to its full capacity. The average monthly productivity of a cutting machine in 1947 was 71 percent as against 1940. The operation of the mines is very irregular and there is a considerable turnover of workers, especially graduates of PZO and trade schools who were sent to Karaganda mining enterprises. As a result of various shortcomings, the planned capacities of mines have not been fully utilized. Almost one third of the mines did not fulfill the 1948 coal-mining plan.

Metallurgical Industry

During the war, Kazakhstan steadily increased mining of copper ore and black copper smelting, the production of antimony, molybdenum, tungsten and tin con-

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concentrates as well as the mining of nickel and chromite ores. New types of metallic products produced include: metallic antimony, molybdenum concentrate and calcium molybdate, fluorite concentrate, steel, ferrochrome, and rolled copper and lead.

The plan for the first 3 years of the Five-Year Plan has been fulfilled and exceeded in mining copper, chromite and manganese ores, in ferroalloy and steel smelting, in ferrous and nonferrous rolled metal production, and in production of tungsten and tin concentrates. Nineteen Kazakh metallurgical enterprises fulfilled the 1948 year plan ahead of schedule and some of them reached the 1950 production level. Among the leading enterprises are: Ust'-Kamenogorsk Zinc Plant, Kazakh Metallurgical Plant, Aktyubinsk Ferroalloy Plant, Achisay and Irtysh Combines, and others.

Lead smelting and the mining of precious metals is still below the prewar level. For instance, lead smelting in 1948 was only 71.9 percent of the 1940 output; mining of gold ore, 57.8 percent.

#### Petroleum Industry

Petroleum extraction in the first 3 years of the postwar Five-Year Plan is below the level necessary for a successful fulfillment of the Five-Year Plan. This is due, mainly, to unsatisfactory prospecting. For many years, the plans for prospecting have not been fulfilled.

#### Chemical Industry

During the postwar years, new shops for the production of boric acid and borax were built at the Aktyubinsk Chemical Combine, and the first section of the Karatau Mining and Chemical Combine.

At present, Kazakhstan has five types of minerals used by the chemical industry: borates, barite ore, phosphorites, sulfur pyrite (sernistyy kolchedan), natural sodium sulfate, and in addition anabasine, a vegetable raw material.

Until 1948, a raw material for the production of sulfuric acid was brought in to Kazakhstan from the Urals. Now pyrite concentrates from the Achisay Concentrating Plant are being used. These concentrates will soon be produced by the Tekeli Plant as well.

The Kazakh SSR is now producing five basic types of chemicals: sulfuric acid, boric acid, borax, white arsenic, and anabasine sulfate, and about 20 types of chemical-pharmaceutical compounds.

New chemical enterprises are to be built in the Kazakh SSR and existing ones enlarged. Industrial supplies of chemical raw materials will be increased, including barite ore, potassium salts, borate and sodium at the Inderakiye deposits, and phosphorites at the Karatauikiye deposits.

Measures will also be taken to begin production of new types of chemicals: sodium, ammonia, plastic materials, varnishes and paints, synthetic dyes, cellulose, and other synthetic chemicals.

#### Machine-Building Industry

This industry was created in the Kazakh SSR during the war. The 1948 plan for commodity production was fulfilled 104.2 percent by all machine-building plants, representing an increase of 13.5 percent over 1947. The gross production plan for the first 3 years of the Five-Year Plan was exceeded by 4 percent.

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Party organizations will give their attention to the further development of existing plants, as well as to the creation of new branches of machine building, automobile and tractor industry, production of metal-cutting machine tools and electric equipment, and machinery for mines and metallurgical plants.

#### Electric Power Industry

A number of new electric power plants were put into operation in the Kazakh SSR, as a result of which the total capacity of power plants was increased by 170.6 percent.

The postwar Five-Year Plan provides for an increase in the power capacity of the Kazakh SSR of 398,000 kilowatt, that is, more than during the past 25 years.

The 1948 plan for power production was exceeded considerably. This makes it reasonably certain that the plan for electric power output in 1950 (1,810 million kilowatts) will be fulfilled in 1949.

#### Railroad Transport

Railroad transport in the Kazakh SSR has been developing rapidly in post-war years. New railroads, having a total length of 2,680 kilometers, were built and several new lines were put into operation, including the Akmolinsk--Kartaly, Osk--Kandagach, and Dzhambul--Chulak-Tau lines.

The Karaganda Railroad, formerly a poorly equipped section of the Omsk Railroad, is now an important trunk line. Much has been done to increase the capacity of the Orenburg, Omsk, Tashkent, and Ryazan'-Ural railroad sections located within the territory of the Kazakh SSR.

Plans for the immediate future are: completion of the Moimty-Chu, Akmolinsk-Parlodar, and Semipalatinsk-Malinovoye ozero railroad lines; construction of a second track on the Akmolinsk-Kartaly section, and electrification of the Karaganda-Akmolinsk-Kartaly section. A new locomotive-repair plant is to be built at Dzhambul.

#### Transportation

Plans are being made for the establishment of a large shipbuilding and automobile repair enterprise.

The number of ships is to be increased, especially shallow-draft, low-tonnage vessels for transport connections with the Tobol, Ishim, and the lower course of the Syr-Dar'ya river basins.

Plans are also being made to build airports, during the next 2 or 3 years, which will permit light airplanes to land in each rayon center, distant MTS, sovkhozs, and pasture area centers.

#### Communications

Modern improvements have been introduced into the Kazakh SSR communications system. New telegraph lines have been opened. The capital of the Republic now has telephone communications with 56 cities of the Soviet Union and 135 rayon centers of Kazakhstan.

The number of radio rebroadcasting stations has been increased in postwar years by 53, or 23 percent, and the number of controllable loudspeakers (radio-tochki) by 78,000, or 83 percent.

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TADZHIK SSR REPORTS PRODUCTION -- Kommunist Tadzhikistana, No 38, 25 Feb 49

Industrial enterprises of the Tadzhik SSR fulfilled the 1948 gross production plan 102.9 percent, including Union enterprises 106.4 percent, and Republic and local enterprises 108 percent. Gross production in 1948 increased 20 percent, as compared with 1947, and exceeded the prewar production volume by 24 percent. A number of Union and Republic enterprises and certain industrial ministries, reached the 1950 production level during 1948.

A number of Tadzhik enterprises failed to improve the quality of their products or to lower the cost of production. During 1948, the Ministry of Light Industry completed less than 80 percent of the production plan, and the Ministry of Local Industry only 94 percent. Local rayon industry showed particularly bad results, completing only 89 percent of the year plan, while cooperative industry artels completed only 76 percent of the plan.

Coal mines of the "Tadzhikugol" Trust and the petroleum industry did not fulfill the 1948 plan.

The best results were shown by the former Ministry of Textile Industry (Minister, Kholmator). Textile enterprises fulfilled the year plan 31 days ahead of schedule, reached the 1950 production level, and gave almost 18 million rubles' worth of production above plan.

The Main Administration of Construction Materials Industry (Administration Chief, Mezheritskiy) fulfilled the 1948 plan. Construction enterprises fulfilled the plan 56 days ahead of schedule and supplied the Tadzhik SSR with about 3 million fired bricks, more than 600 tons of lime, and over 100,000 tiles above plan.

Many branches of industry in the Tadzhik SSR worked very irregularly and began to speed up production only during the second half of the year. Therefore, until August 1948, Republic industry as a whole did not fulfill the plan.

The work of transport organizations is extremely important. Narrow-gauge railroads are successfully fulfilling the Five-Year Plan. During 1948, freight turnover increased 20 percent as compared with 1947, and was twice as high as the prewar level. However, shortcomings include insufficient turnover of railroad cars, poor service to customers, etc.

The Ministry of Automobile Transport (Minister, Durmatov) has repeatedly failed to fulfill the plan for freight turnover and is considerably behind schedule in fulfilling the Five-Year Plan.

SOVIET GEORGIA TO EXPAND FURTHER -- Zarya Vostoka, No 39, 25 Feb 49

Soviet Georgia celebrated its 28th anniversary on 25 February. During the years of Soviet power, new branches of industry were created, such as ferrous metallurgy, machine-tool building, light industry, food industry, and others. According to the current Five-Year Plan, heavy industry in Georgia is to be expanded further. This includes coal industry, ferrous metallurgy, automobile industry, machine-tool building, and construction of hydroelectric power plants.

The Transcaucasian Metallurgical Plant in Rustavi, which is under construction, will smelt the first steel in 1949. Construction of the Kutaisi Automobile Plant is under way. When operating at full capacity, the plant will produce 30,000 automobiles per year.

The postwar reconstruction of industry was completed in 1946, and the prewar production level was exceeded in 1947. In 1945, the volume of gross in-

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dustrial production surpassed the 1940 level by 29.5 percent. As a whole, the gross production plan for the first 3 years of the Five-Year Plan was fulfilled 112.2 percent.

As compared with the year 1940, the coal output in 1948 was doubled, generation of electric power increased 62 percent, production of consumers' goods grew by 67.6 percent.

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